

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HAEMOLAEELAPS* FROM NINGXIA, CHINA (ACARI, LAELAPIDAE)

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Abstract *Haemolaelaps jindaochaui* sp. nov. is described from mites collected from the body of beetle family Silphidae in Pingluo County, Ningxia of China. Type specimens are deposited in the Collection of the Medical Entomology of Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology Academy of Military Medical Science, Beijing, China and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Yinchuan, China.

***Haemolaelaps jindaochaui* sp. nov.** (Figs 1–4)

The new species is near to *H. latiporus* Bai et Gu, 1993, but differs from the latter in: 1) dorsal shield of the new species bearing 40 pairs of moderately long simple setae and two additional unpaired median setae respectively between $D_6 - D_6$ and between $D_8 - D_8$. While in *H. latiporus*, dorsal shield bearing 40 pairs of simple, shorter setae, only with one additional unpaired median seta between $D_8 - D_8$; 2) posterior margin of sternal shield in the new species concave up, slightly over the level of St_3 . While in *H. latiporus*, posterior margin of sternal shield straight, postero-median margin with two backward projections; 3) *Ad*

close to the level of the anterior margin of anus in the new species, but *Ad* close to the level of the middle of anus in *H. latiporus*; 4) in the new species, epigynal shield next to or partly superposes anal shield. While in *H. latiporus*, epigynal shield separated from the anal shield, the distance of them is about 2/5 of the length of anus; 5) the new species living on the surface of beetle body, *H. latiporus* was collected in the nest of ants.

Holotype ♀ and paratypes 2 ♀♀, by BAI Xue-Li, collected from 22 Apr. 2012, from beetle in Shahu tourist area, Pingluo County (106°22'N, 38°47'E) of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China. Holotype and one paratype have been deposited in the Collection of the Medical Entomology of Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology Academy of Military Medical Science, Beijing, China and another paratype has been deposited in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Yinchuan, China.

Etymology. This new species is named in honor of Dr. JIN Dao-Chao, an acarologist in China.

Key words Acari, Laelapidae, *Haemolaelaps*, new species, China.

中国血厉螨属一新种记述 (蜱螨亚纲, 厉螨科)

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摘要 记述采自宁夏平罗县葬甲科 Silphidae 昆虫体表的 1 革螨新种, 金氏血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps jindaochaui* sp. nov.。模式标本保存于军事医学科学院微生物流行病学研究所昆虫标本馆和宁夏回族自治区疾病预防控制中心。

关键词 蜱螨亚纲, 厉螨科, 血厉螨属, 新种, 中国。

中图分类号 Q959.226

血厉螨属 *Haemolaelaps* 系 Berlese 于 1910 年建立, 隶属于厉螨科 Laelapidae Berlese, 1892, 我国已记录

20 种, 即异样血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps anomalis* Wang, Liao et Liu, 1981、茅舍血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps casalis*

(Berlese, 1887; Strandmann and Wharton, 1958)、册亨血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps cehengensis* Gu, 1983、中华血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps chinensis* Wang, 1963、心形血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps cordatus* Teng et Pan, 1964、格氏血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps glasgowi* (Ewing, 1925)、李氏血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps liae* Wang, 1963、小腹血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps minutiventralis* Gu, 1983、东方血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps orientalis* Teng et Pan, 1964、鼯鼠血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps petauristae* Gu et Wang, 1980、前孔血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps praeporus* Gu et Wang, 1981、半漠血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps semidesertus* Bergetova, 1952、特氏血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps traubi* (Strandmann, 1948)、三角血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps triangular* Wang, 1963、中卫血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps zhongweiensis* Bai, Chen et Wang, 1987 (邓国藩等, 1993)、侧孔血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps latiporus* Bai et Gu, 1993 (白学礼, 顾以铭, 1993、角跗血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps sclerotarsus* Gu et Bai, 1995 (顾以铭, 白学礼, 1995)、长棒血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps longirodus* Ma, 2006 (马立名, 2006)、邓氏血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps*

dengi Ye et Ma, 1991 和狭盾血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps angustiscutis* Bregetova, 1952 (叶瑞玉, 马立名, 1991)。

2012 年初, 在宁夏平罗县沙湖旅游区的葬甲科 Silphidae 昆虫体表采得血厉螨属 *Haemolaelaps* Berlese 的标本, 经鉴定为 1 新种, 记述如下。本文采用 Zachvatkin (1948) 的毛序系统。测量单位为 μm 。

金氏血厉螨, 新种 *Haemolaelaps jindaochaui* sp. nov. (图 1~4)

雌螨 (图 1~4) 中型螨, 体淡黄色, 卵圆形。长 496 (487~508), 宽 317 (286~344)。背板几覆盖整个背面, 长 485 (470~501), 宽 290 (279~304), 颞部略凹, 侧缘平直或略凹, 末端钝圆, 背毛 40 对, 针状, F_{1-2} 均短小, 长约 7, 其它背毛长 29~32, 另在 D_6 之间及 D_8 之间各具附加毛 1 根。背板具简单网纹, 有 18 对大小不等的隙孔, 其中 8 对隙孔较长, 在 M_{7-8} 内侧具 1 倒梨形的孔。

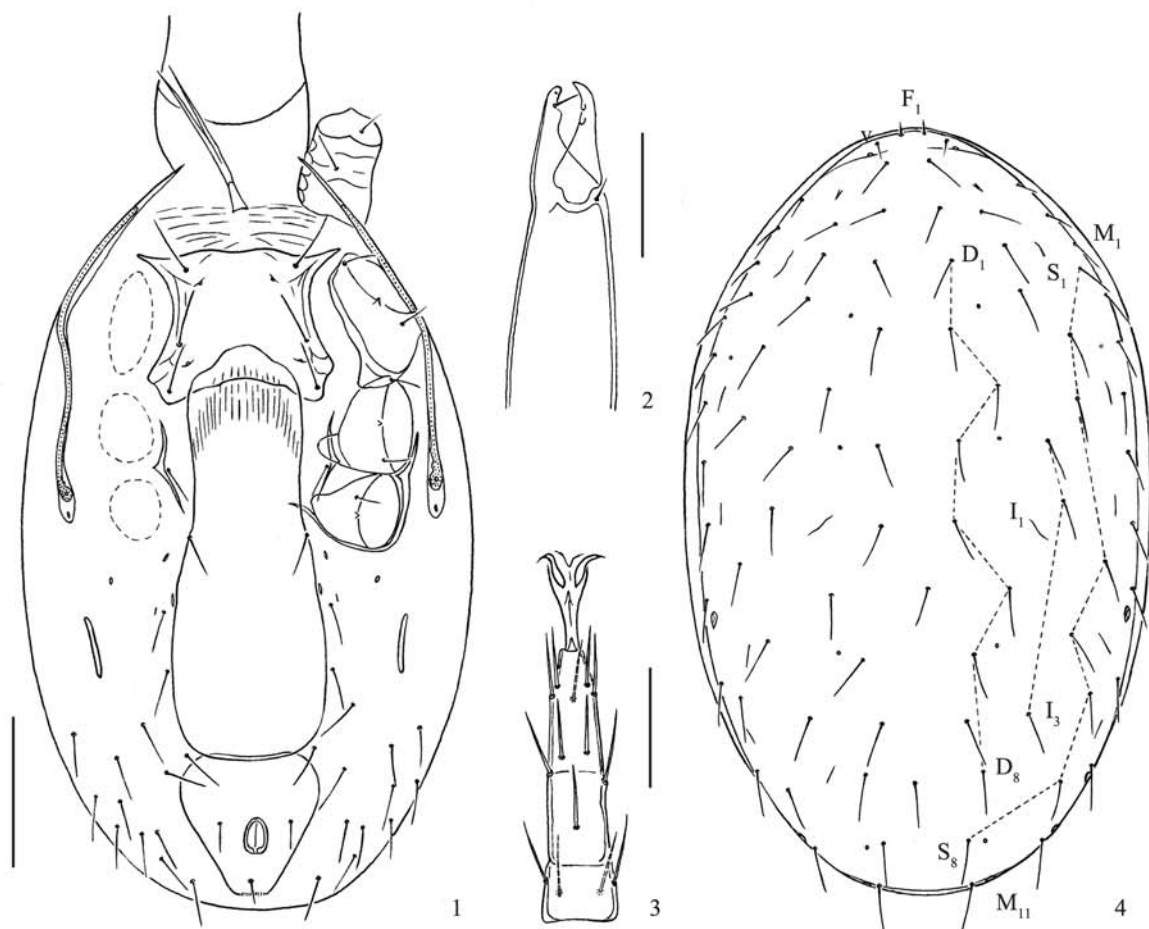


图 1~4 金氏血厉螨, 新种 *Haemolaelaps jindaochaui* sp. nov., ♀

1. 腹面 (venter) 2. 螯钳 (chela) 3. 跗节 II (tarsus II) 4. 背面 (dorsum) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1, 4 = 100 μm , 2~3 = 30 μm

颚体下缘至颚角尖 120 (119 ~ 123), 基部宽 105 (101 ~ 111), 颚毛光滑, 颚前毛长 34 (32 ~ 36), 颚内毛 34 (33 ~ 36), 颚外毛 14 (13 ~ 15)。螯肢长 132 (130 ~ 133), 动趾长 30 (29 ~ 31), 具 2 齿, 定趾的钳齿毛短小刺状。须肢叉毛 2 分叉。

胸叉基部长 19 (18 ~ 21), 宽 9, 叉丝长 90, 分支不明显。胸前区具网纹。胸板具简单网纹, 中部长 84 (83 ~ 85), 最窄处宽 85 (83 ~ 86); 前侧角较长, 后缘内凹, 其凹底超过 St_3 水平; 胸毛 3 对光滑, St_1 长 34 (33 ~ 35), St_2 长 28 (27 ~ 29), St_3 长 28 (27 ~ 29); 隙孔 2 对, 第 1 对位于 St_1 内下侧。内足板飞燕状, Mst 位于内足板内侧, 长 22 (22 ~ 23)。生殖腹板呈保龄球瓶状, 长 256 (249 ~ 271), 中部宽 103 (98 ~ 112), 生殖毛 1 对, 长 27 (25 ~ 27)。肛板呈三角形, 前缘中部略凹, 侧角钝圆, 长 96 (94 ~ 97), 最宽处 94 (93 ~ 95), 肛孔位于板的中部, 长 27, Ad 位于肛孔前缘水平, 长 21 (20 ~ 22), PA 长 23 (22 ~ 24)。生殖腹板与肛板之间紧邻或重叠。腹表皮毛 13 对。足后板 5 对, 最大的 1 对长棒状, 长宽为 43×4 。气门板端部宽大, 末端具隙孔 1 个; 气门沟前端达基节 I 后 $1/3$ 。

各足长: I = 458 (437 ~ 479), II = 338 (329 ~ 344), III = 303 (293 ~ 308), IV = 417 (408 ~ 429)。足常态, 足 II 跗节腹面刚毛针状 (图 3)。

雄螨、若螨 不详。

词源: 新种种名源自我国螨类学家金道超教授的名字, 以示敬意。

新种与侧孔血厉螨 *Haemolaelaps latiporus* Bai et Gu, 1993 十分相似, 但具下列区别: 1) 新种背板具刚毛 40 对, 较长, 在 D_6 之间及 D_8 之间各具附加毛 1 根, 后种背板具刚毛 40 对, 较短, 只在 D_8 之间具附加毛 1 根; 2) 新种胸板后缘内凹, 其凹底超过 St_3 水平, 后种胸板后缘平直, 中部具 2 个向后的突; 3)

新种 Ad 位于肛孔前缘水平, 后种 Ad 位于肛孔中横线水平; 4) 新种生殖腹板后缘与肛板前缘紧邻或部分重叠, 后种生殖腹板与肛板间距是肛孔长的 $2/5$ 。此外新种采自葬甲科昆虫的体表, 表明其至少具携播习性, 后种采自蚂蚁洞穴, 是否具携播习性或是共栖尚需了解。

正模 ♀, 副模 2 ♀ ♀, 2012-04-22; 白学礼采自宁夏回族自治区平罗县沙湖旅游区的葬甲科 Silphidae 昆虫体表。正模和副模 1 ♀ 保存于军事医学科学院微生物流行病学研究所医学昆虫标本馆; 副模 1 ♀ 保存于宁夏回族自治区疾病预防控制中心。

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